***How to Read This Table*:** The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected from our system. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Much of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. We are required to test for many other contaminants but we only list the ones that were detected.

Terms & abbreviations used below:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm= parts per million, **ppb**= parts per billion, **TT**= Treatment technique, **NTU**= Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, **MFL**= Million Fibers per Liter, **pCi/l**= picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation), **NA**= Not applicable, **<1=** indicates the compound was not detected in the sample at or above the concentration indicated.

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Major Sources for these Contaminants	Violation
Antimony	9/24/01	ppb	6	6	<2	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder.	No
Arsenic	7/9/02	Ppb	50	NA	<2	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	No
Asbestos	9/20/99	MFL	7	7	0	Decay of asbestos cement water mains, erosion of natural deposits.	No
Barium	9/24/01	ppm	2	2	<.005	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.	No
Beryllium	9/24/01	ppb	4	4	<1	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories, discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries.	No
Cadmium	9/24/01	ppb	5	5	<1	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints.	No
Chlorine	2004	ppm			.35 to 1.5	Water additive used to control microbes.	No
Chromium	9/24/01	ppb	100	100	<5	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.	No
Copper (Plant)	9/24/01	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	.03	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.	No
Copper (Homes)*	2004	ppm	AL=1.3	<1.3	.106 Ave.	Of the 61 homes tested, the low was .002 ppm and the highest level detected was .305 ppm.	No
Fluoride	2004 Ave.	ppm	4	4	.88	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	No
Lead	9/24/01	ppb	AL=15	0	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.	No
Nitrate	12/6-04	ppm	10	10	0.2	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.	No
Nitrite	9/24/01	ppm	1	1	<0.1	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.	No
Beta	12/15/03	pCi/l	50	NA	1.683	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	No
Alpha	12/15/03	pCi/l	15	NA	-0.072	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Selenium	9/24/01	ppb	50	50	<5	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines.	No
Sulfate	9/24/01	ppm	250	250	12.2	Natural occurring.	No
Turbidity	"continuous monitoring"				TT	Soil Runoff.	
Thallium	9/24/01	ppb	2	.5	<1	Leaching from ore-processing sites, discharge from electronics, glass, drug factories.	No
TOC	2004	ppm	TT		.67	Naturally present in the environment.	No
TTHMs	12/1/00	ppb	100/80	NA	4.16	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	No
TTHMs	2004	ppb	100/80	NA	25.41	By-product of drinking water chlorination. (sampled in distribution system quarterly)	No
HAA(5)	2004	ppb	60	NA	12.78	By-product of drinking water chlorination. (sampled in distribution system quarterly)	No

****Turbidity** is a good indicator that our Ranney Well Collector and Filtration System are functioning properly. Using both turbidity and particle size counts, our filtration system has been rated by the State.

****Chlorine** residual is monitored continuously throughout the treatment process and the distribution system is sampled daily for a free chlorine residual. During the monthly sampling for coliform bacteria chlorine residuals are taken and the range for 2004 was .35 to 1.5.

The bottom line… The City of Kelso continues to provide safe drinking water to it Customers!

CITY OF KELSO
2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Dear Customer:

We are pleased to present our 2004 Water Quality Report to you. This is a summary of the drinking water quality provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers. This report details where your water comes from, what it contains, and our commitment to deliver safe drinking water to our customers.

The City of Kelso tests for all required substances and continuously monitors for chlorine, PH and turbidity. We take 10 monthly samples from different parts of the system to be tested for coliform bacteria and chlorine residuals are taken daily in the distribution system. Kelso Treatment Plant Personnel are certified by Washington Sate and receive ongoing education to maintain their license. ***MISSION STATEMENT***: ***To provide safe quality drinking water supporting the Health of the Citizens and the development of the community.***

Water Source:

The City of Kelso gets its water from a groundwater well that was constructed in 1978. The well is located on the banks of the Cowlitz River and is determined by the Department of Health to be groundwater under the influence of surface water. We delivered nearly 1 billion gallons of water to our customers last year. **The City of Kelso Water Treatment Plant produces a high quality water that meets or exceeds State regulations and continues to provide safe drinking water to you**. The City of Kelso also supplies water to some PUD customers that are in the outlying parts of Kelso. In return the Longview/PUD Regional Water Treatment Plant pumps water into the Kelso distribution system. This amounts to less than 2% of annual Kelso water usage.

Get Involved: We encourage public interest in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Your City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month in the in the Council Chambers, located in Kelso at 203 South Pacific, meetings start at 7:00 PM. Information about your water and other departments can also be found at the City's web page. http://www.kelso.gov. **El informe contiene informacion importante sorbe la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Traduzcal o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien**.

As part of our ongoing water-quality testing, we tested 61 homes in the Kelso system for lead and copper the good news is all samples came back below there respective action levels.

Tips to Reduce Copper And Lead Levels at Home!

- You can reduce copper and lead levels by flushing water from the tap for 30 to 45 seconds.
- Use only cold water for cooking and making baby formula.
- Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

WHATS AHEAD?

The City of Kelso is moving forward in plans to obtain another water source by the pumping and testing of a well in the south end of Kelso.

Kelso's two largest reservoirs (1 million gallons each) on the main pressure zone at Minor road received new roofs.

Outdoor Water Conservation Tips:

- Sweep rather than hose down, sidewalks, driveways, and other impervious surfaces.
- Add organic matter such a compost or peat moss to your soil to improve its ability to retain water.
- Water prudently only when necessary and in the morning or late evening when temperatures are cooler.
- Mow higher, longer grass holds soil moisture better than a shorter lawn.

Treatment Plant staff prepared this report. If you have any questions about water quality or would like additional information please call us at (360-577-1085) or e-mail us at preebs@kelso.gov

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population: Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. **EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).** The City of Kelso tested for and did not detect Cryptosporidium. (1-26-98) This testing was done during the process of gathering information on how the river was influencing our well. Our treatment plant upgrade has helped to insure that we would be able to better remove Cryptosporidium should it ever get into our well.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in water sources include microbes, pesticides, herbicides, organic or inorganic chemicals, and radioactive materials. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and/or the Washington State Board of Health prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and/or the Washington State Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the (EPA) **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**